

Notes taken by

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from Lectures delivered by

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Synanche Tonsillaris

It is not controlled by general remedies when the inflammation is great bleeding is necessary. Blister opposite the part sometimes medicines that will promote salivation are beneficial gargles &c sometimes it is necessary to open with a lancet gargles of nutgall if salivary or hot Galls &c

SB When it is necessary to open with a lancet try it with a stick that you may introduce it with convenience into the throat.

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Wounds of the Head

Are divided into those
of the Scalp, Cranium, and Brain.

If nearly the Scalp is wounded
treat it as a common incised wound
on any other part of the system. Never
cut off any part of the Scalp if ever
so much bruised but, cleanse and re-
-face the whole. There is nothing pec-
-uliar in the skull that renders the
cure more difficult than in any
other bone if the brain is not inju-
-red. The brain is first formed
and from it the cranium takes
its shape. — A simple fracture of
the skull provided the brain is
not injured never requires an oper-
-ation. — If the brain suffers from
concussion or inflammation an operation
is of no use, but, compression
requires

requires an operation. The effects of the brain from concussion is instantaneous. the patient is not so entirely insensible to light - no involuntary discharge of faeces and urine.

In compression the effects are more slow. M - M When the patient is cold not bleed but stimulate. but when the preternatural heat comes on then let bleed and evacuate the bowels.

In concussion an distortion of the eyes are symptoms.

Of Trepanning

1st - Make a slight incision then examine and ascertain the course of the fracture. Then determine the shape of the instrument to be used. then ^{examine} but frequently examine with a thin piece of quill like a tooth pick that you may not injure the dura mater by sawing to far after removing the bone apply

apply to the cavity a piece of lint spread
 with cerate then fetch the flaps of
 scalp together and return them with
 sticking plaster then another piece of
 lint and then the roller to keep them
 in their places. There is sometimes
 a protrusion of the brain or fungus
 flesh which may be remedied by
 a piece of putter hammered out in a
 shape that will fit to the head and
 prevent a protrusion this application
 should be made in season. The object
 of putting in lint is to prevent the scalp
 from adhering to the dura mater
 in all cases of injuries there is danger of
 inflammation if arterial action and
 inflammation is great bleed freely
 and guard against inflammation.

Cataract Operation

Hold the needle tight in the fingers that it may not do injury providing the patient starts - bring the needle up to the anterior capsule of the lens. wait and see the effects of the operation of one eye before you operate upon the other. 1. M Cover the eye with soft lint confined lightly with a bandage - keep the patient in a dark room cool and quiet never use lead water. Laudnum and spirit may be used - beat up the white of an egg untill it becomes a froth - put it into a small bag and apply it to the eye with as little compression as possible. I was the first that operated on infants in this country but I should recommend waiting untill the child arrives at the age

of two years as the probability of life is less within the year. I have operated on patients from the age of one to eighty nine years. Operate at any time when the body and eyes are not diseased.

The dropping down of the upper Eye Lid

Cut out a piece of the eye lid horizontally then bring the tips of the wound to gether and it will adhere and relieve the organ directly.

The turning out of the Eye Lid

This sometimes happens in consequence of intemperence M-M Cut out a piece of the inflamed part.

Caruncula ^{\$} *Saurimalis*

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Taking out the Eye

1st Introduce a hook into the eye then cut round and take it out of the orbit.

Diseases of the Ear

Fungus frequently arise then introduce escharotics. There are ulcers which are sometimes punctured but not with success in this country.

Collection of wax is sometimes the cause of disease in the ear - the tympanum sometimes looks black. M - M Introduce wine into the ear together with the application of wool and in a few days the wax can be taken out.

Substances in the Larynx

Remove & alter the position with the finger. Sometimes

happens that substances stick in the throat. M—M 1st learn what the substance is always look into the throat for the substance is frequently in sight sufficient to dislodge it with your finger. In one case I gave the patient some lovel. Another case the child got some meat into the Esophagus I made the child puke—Put the emetic on the stomach. The probang is sometimes necessary.

Introduction of Probang

When the Esophagus is contracted or when there is a stricture introduce the Catheter and perforate the stricture. When there is a stricture introduce the caustic Potash—Sound with Catheter before you introduce the probang tube

Turn the mouth up as much as possible that you may obtain a retrograde passage.

Cases of Suicide

The first object is to secure the blood vessels. if the trachea is not cut entirely off fetter the patient's head forward to produce a contact of the divided parts never stick without entirely cut off

Bronchotomy

This operation is seldom necessary. I think it is best to perform this operation between the Thyroid and Cricoid cartilages.

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Ranulae

This operation is seldom necessary as it is a dangerous operation when the parents submit it it is better to decure by making the attempt by eating slightly.

Extracting Toncils

Extract them with the surgeons not or by a wire.

The Uvula is sometimes taken of with sissors.

Introduction of the Catheter

Where there is considerable obstruction the silver Cath. is the best it should first be put into warm water about blood heat then ciled never
use

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any considerable force. The sound is managed upon the same principle as the Catheter. I generally recommend the patient to void his urine before the introduction of the sound.

~~The~~ The symptoms of stone in the bladder are pain when voiding urine particularly in the glans penis soreness when at stool difficult making in a carriage or on a rough road always perform the operation when the patient is freed from symptoms.

Operation for Aneurism

Those that have been effected with venereal diseases are more subject to aneurisms
1st of the Ham

apply the tourniquet near the groin
 descent upon the inside of the thigh
 untill you find the artery. In
 tying the artery clear it of every thing
 else apply the ligatures one above
 and the other below leaving the li-
 -gatures to hang out, ~~close the~~
 lips of the wound &c

Arteries that have been
 parted by laceration are not apt
 to bleed. Where a small artery of
 the extremities has been punctured
 it will generally prevent hemor-
 -rhage to divide the arterie and
 compress it and answers the same
 purpose as tying. a small ligature is
 more sure than a large one. The
 ligature should be drawn tight
 enough to destroy the end of
 the artery and the ligature

will come off at the usual time
 gun shot wounds frequently destroy
 the coats of the arteries and in a
 few days slough off and cause
 Hemorrhagic abscess divide the
 arteries entirely after the ligatures
 are made fast.

Amputation

Amputation should
 be above all diseased parts. leave
 flap enough to approximate am-
 -putate fingers and toes at their joints
 for this operation I do not apply a
 tourniquet and compressing the
 blood vessels will generally answer
 purpose of ligatures. Amputation
 at the foot is sometimes necessary

1st mark the course of the incision with a pen in this case apply the Tourniquet two or three Rrimes are necessary as we must unmercifully touch the bone with the edge and of course dul.

Of the Leg

Should the ankle Apply the tourniquet at the either but the ham or at the thigh then mark the plan of the operation with a similar piece of paper and pen

At the Knee Joint

Mark out the operation as before leaving the patella above the incision. draw the patella over the stump - keep the thigh

elevated that the neural cannot
 gap open - The greatest pain
 experienced when a limb is ampu-
 -tated is when the muscles are
 cut - Cutting the Tendons, Ligaments
 and Bones cause no pain, when
 you perform an operation make
 your preparation in an other
 room by selecting suitable instru-
 -ments and dressings viz. Saw-
 -quest, Dividers, Scissors, Retr-
 -actor, Knife, Saw, Ligatures,
 Sponge, Bowl of warm water,
 sticking plaster. Bandages,
 A bag of tow or lint, Skafpel,
 Teracelum, Roller &c. When
 we operate on the lower extre-
 mities let them lay on a table

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projecting over it and assistants
sufficient to manage the the
patient. No loud talk or obser-
-ations during the operation, appor-
-ate so as to keep the left hand
towards the body or upon the str-
-ump that is to be left-apply the
angles of the plan so as to take
cut the diseased parts after the
arteries are all secured with
sponge and warrr matter rem-
-ove all the coagulated blood

Treatment - The third or
fourth day is generally the time
for the first dressing - after
the second dressing dress every
day - in pulling off the adhe-
-sive straps start both ends
at the same time that you
may not sepperate the

lips of the wound.

Bleeding Arteries

The capillaries are particularly effected by the wound as is demonstrated by the blush in the face where an artery is given off from another the division of it near the body from where it is given off requires the same management as that of a punctured artery.

Amputation Required

Never amputate when mortification is increasing - Dislocation is seldom the cause of amputation - Fractures are the more

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common cause of amputation

The disease which is the most common cause of amputation in country practice is the white swelling - wait untill the disease is like to destroy the constitution of the patient before you amputate.

Prepuce

The skin draws over the glans penis. it is seldom that an operation is necessary in this disease, but compress it back again by placing the thumb upon the glans penis and fingers upon the prepuce but where the skin will not admit of passing back an operation is necessary.

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Hydrocele

My plan of operation is to shave the scrotum with a probe with a strip of linen spread with cerate - then with a scalpel open the scrotum from the upper part to the lower peak untill you come to the coat or membrane that encloses the water - then with a lancet let the water out - then introduce the armed probe withdraw it and leave the strip within the scrotum.

Castration

Do not make the incision through the skin and cellular substance. then dissect it

from the tunica vaginalis untill
 you get to the posterior part
 and fetch the spermatic chord
 into view. - then tie the sperma-
 tic chord with a pretty large lig-
 ature. - then cut off the chord and
 secure the blood vessels or rather
 arteries, The diseases requiring
 castration is induration of the
 testicle and other diseases
 brought on by violence to
 the part

{ Fistulae Are
 { Destitute of votes

Hemorrhoidal affection

This disease is caused
 by a turgescency of the blood
 vessels terminating in the verge
 of the anus it is sometimes the
 cause of tumor. The

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pendulous tumour should be
chipped off with scissors or scal-
pel - Where they terminate in
a black point they should be
opened with a lancet - never
give albetix in this affection
because it acts on the rectum

Bisturt physic is a good
cathartic this affection as it
has a mild effect on the rectum

Terebinthia is a good remedy
Balsom Capivia and cathartes in com-
-bination are useful By cataplasms.
and Lard are an excellent uniment
for the part R.B. be careful to reduce
the galls to a very fine powder
to prevent irritation. Where there
is a stricture on the anus I think
best to operate a Booshee to

debate the crisis may be necessary

Herniae

It is the compression of the
walls of the abdomen that press out
the contained parts out of their place

1st Umbilical Hernia

This kind takes place
more commonly in children it
takes place in early infancy M—
M— a compress of a piece of
cork or something for a substitute
is sometimes necessary.

Inguinal Hernia

Is when the intestine
protrudes into the scrotum. not-
withstanding the situation of the
intestine - The peristaltic motion
continues and the intestine con-
tains remains within the scrotum

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for months and sometimes years

The symptoms are similar to the Cholera - In quare of the patients particularly in order to ascertain the disease - the intestine generally contains air - when the intestine is engaged the tumour is smooth but the ornamentation hernial is more uneven - Should try to reduce the rupture before you proceed to an operation warm fomentations, Injection of warm water into the rectum is beneficial Cold water and ice has been used with success - a decoction of tobacco injected into the rectum is a remedy After hemorrhoids like these proceed to an operation.

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Operation for Hernia

^{1st} Shave the hair all off the pubis. Begin the incision about an inch above the abdominal ring and follow the course of the tumour to the lower part of A. ^{2^d} by cutting through the skin and cellular substance - then carefully make an incision through to the intestine - then with a director make an incision sufficient to reduce the rupture.

Stricture in the Urethra

The symptoms are a small stream of urine. M. M. A Bougie will sometimes overcome. Sound with a silver probe never without a bleed at the end if these are not successful introduce

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escharotics such as *Sassafras*
Pelaf &c.

Sutures

In stitching incised wounds
never introduce the needle deeper
than the cellular substance
never stick tendons or nerves neither
prick them with your needle - Tie
the surgeons not then apply the sticking
& plaster remove the sutures about
the fifth or sixth day by cutting
them on one side - never stick a
wound near a joint.

Disease of Bones

They are subject to inflamma-
-tion like other vascular parts

Bones in young persons are most subject to inflammation because the vascularity is greater in the young subject and becomes less so as the person grows older - are likewise more so at the ends than in the middle. They are subject to Ulceration, Enlargement, & Mortification, but different from mortification in soft parts

There is a disease that comes under the appellation of Osteitis which is an acute inflammation. There are more cases common under the age of Puberty than after. The Tibia is most subject to the disease, but occasionally attacks almost every bone in the body - An injury upon the part induces the disease but frequently takes place without any previous injury. It commences with pain in the part and throes the vascular

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vascular system into disease in consequence. It is a kind of inflammation that runs its course very rapidly, sometime after the pain we find a swelling over the diseased part when matter exudes it comes out ^{slowly} with a putation - Sometimes water collects between the medullary and bone in such cases there is a similar collection at the corresponding side. It is similar with a collection of matter between the pericranium and skull

This disease rarely effects joints, but does sometimes attack the spongy bones of the foot. To determine from whence the water flows, let the water stand in a

pudible or refuse and if there is
 oily matter standing in drops you
 may conclude it comes from the
 bone. When the new formed bone
 encloses the dead bone there will
 be one and some times more holes
 for the water to exude out. The
 skin will retain its natural color-
 -we when in this situation. M-M-

In the commencement of
 this disease the antiphlogistic reg-
 -ime is necessary - but blood
 if the circumstance of the patient
 will admit. That cataplasms
 are injurious. Undoubtedly we
 should proceed to an operation as
 soon as we can discover that
 the bone is affected. Sometimes
 the patient dies about the time
 water begins to form.

Operation — open the whole length of the abscess and sometimes a little further that you may examine minutely — then the diseased part of the bone is conveniently removed with the syphing-obrual Trephine after the operation treat it as a common wound. Never use the probe for it is apt to injure the parts the use of instruments are no more necessary unless the disease returns. After the piece of bone is removed a mild dressing of lint and cerate is sufficient until the wound is healed — When a tooth like process shoots out from the bone cut down and saw it off and close the

wound as in other cases. Any thing that prostrates the system of the child such as negligence, kept wet with urine and not sufficient nourishment will produce Rickets M - M put the child on a more nourishing diet give Callicates Bark and keep the child clean.

Wounds

Bruises may occur where there is no external wound for instance where a substance with a large surface strikes the part. M - M - Immediately after the contusion apply cloths wet in warm water - this will ease the pain as much as any other application bleed if the inflammation is high

After the inflammatory symptoms are past sometimes friction is necessary - In the inflammatory stage Cammeriel and vinegar is a good lotion for the part.

Try to remove by absorption the extravasated blood - if this is not effected an opening is necessary.

Contusions on Joints

1st Treat with discutients such as Cammeriel after inflammation - friction and motion of the joint is necessary until the inflammation subsides. The limb should be kept as still as possible. The tarsus bones are never dislocated separately. but the bones of the leg are

frequently separated from the
tarsus bones and likewise the
Carpal bones are seldom dislocated
but the bones of the arm are some-
times separated from them
M - M - Pt Equal parts of
honey and yeast with flower
stirred in untill a proper cons-
istency is obtained will ma-
ke a proper pother for the
part.

Lacerated Wounds

Where the parts are
torn asunder. Such wounds
do not bleed so much nor unite by
the first intention like cut woun-
ds. Seldom necessary to cut off
any of the part except when it
hangs by a small strip.

M—M—¹⁰⁴ place the parts in
 their natural situation with
 sticking plaster. Sutures are some-
 times necessary in lacerated
 wounds never introduce the needle
 before the cellular substance
 penetrating wounds produce
 bad consequences it is sometimes
 recommended to lay open the
 wound but it is frequently attended
 with bad consequences, but I think
 it is best to wait until the wound
 indicates an opening

Wounds penetrating the Abdomen

M—M— Keep the patient still and
 avoid much exercise and the taking
 of aliment Case a man nearly

starved in consequence of secreting himself from his enemy after receiving a wound through the intestines by a ball passing through the abdomen, recovered in consequence of fasting.

Wounds of the Lungs & Thorax

When there is extravasated blood in the thorax in consequence of laceration. It is necessary to open and let out the blood and matter.

Never open punctured wounds untill the circumstance of the wound requires it. M-M-Opium in solution in solution applied to the part.

Small Wounds of the Hand & Foot

When the inflammation is below the fascia it generally effects the

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tendon. in such cases lay open the wound through the fascia (as in a case of felon) Where the inflammation begins apply a poultice apply Opium and keep the part cool if this does not succeed an opening is necessary, the inflammation will sometimes follow the tendon up some distance

Wounds of Joints

When the joint is injured bad consequences are apt to attend it by keeping the joint in motion therefore keep the part still and quiet. M-M - a warm mixture of Sp^t. and water should be applied a solution of opium

should be applied to the part
 topical and general Bleeding
Cuts of the joint produce a
 discharge similar to white of
 an egg. I never failed of stopping a
 discharge by injecting a solution
 of corrosive sublimate into the
 wound but sometimes a purulent
 matter will succeed the injection
 sometimes the wound is filled
 up but frequent injections will
 produce the desired effect.
 The object of injection is to
 change the morbid action on
 the surface rather than to de-
 -ve - an incised wound wound
 on the joint should be brought
 together with sticking plaster
 Topical bleeding is necessary
 bandages or compresses on the

joints after the injection should be very light especially where there is inflammation. The bandage should be loose for it gives way to the part that it surrounds indeed no roller is necessary where there is a great deal of inflammation.

Phlegmons

Are always attended with inflammation - M - M -

General remedies are not necessary unless the whole vascular system is diseased - if this is the case bleedletting and counteract with a plaster of brown Diacathum charged with opium applied to the part where the abscess is

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on the surface it is best to open it Tartarised Antimony is the best refrigerant when given in proper doses it will purge. Neutral Salts are proper in this affection. After an opening compresses and bandages are sufficient to effect a cure unless sinuses form then it is sometimes necessary to inject and sometimes it is necessary to lay open the sinuses and then compress.

Common Abscesses

The breasts liable to abscess after parturition which disease is caused by a collection of milk. - Never cut deep on the

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breast for it deranges the milk ducts
if water forms mast untill it po-
-into that we can open it with a blue
diamond. soon after the opening take
a little stopp. of linen as wide as the
incision & spread it with cerate and
apply it in a judicious manner

To cure by resolution apply
cooling remedies ℞ 3i of acetate
of lead one pint of water $\frac{1}{2}$ gill of
vinegar. To pettice of wheat
bread moistened with lead water
the lead is more agreeable to the
breast than most other applications
where water is a best to form the
patient is attended with cold
chills together with throbbing pain
in the part when the pain is

extremum Opium should be put
 with the pottice. Never use heavy
 stick pottices. Never cut deep in
 the breast after opening apply a
 bandage round the body with
 tightness sufficient to support the
 breast and bring the hips and
 sides of the abcess together. some-
 times injections to stimulate the
 point into healthy action is necessary
 But ~~never~~ never inject every day
 for it prevents the part from heal-
 -ing.

Lumbar Abcess

Take place more frequ-
 -ently in young people than in
 old an more frequent in women
 than in men. They are situated in
 different situations on the loins some-
 -times in the upper part of the
 thigh. Their is generally two or three

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mus of vascular excitement but
attended with hectic and debility
In the majority of cases it does not
inflamm the surface. The matter is
sometimes absorbed by the use of the
bark and murrate of Lime intern-
ally make this trial before opening
it has no bad consequences if it
does not succeed. I do not think the
air has any effect in rendering the
matter virulent, but I think it is ^{caused by} tak-
ing off the pressure some reem-
mend discharging the matter in
part at a time. but I think it is
best to discharge the whole at once
I have sometimes made use of
the bark and Iron and sometimes
from the 5th to the 16th part of

Corrosive Sublimate in combination with the bark I have found to be a useful remedy.

Introduction of Catheter in Females.

To regard decency I stand by the side of the patient and put my hand under the clothes and feel for the urethra which is over the pubis after finding the urethra pass the catheter on the finger untill it enters. This operation is less difficult on a Female subject than on a male the catheter for females is shorter than that for males and nearly straight. I have substituted a quassail reben, destitute of a catheter by cutting holes in the side without

cutting the small end off but scrape
it smooth which will render it phib-
le an smooth to the part.

Lithotomy or Females

I think the gorget or left very
small is not a proper instrument
as there is danger of injuring the
neighbouring parts therefore I
think the common director and
scalpel are instruments sufficient
for the operation. This operation is
less difficult than that of the
male. As it respects the breaking
of a stone in the bladder I think
it is not a unfavorable circumstance
as the operator can distinctly feel
the smallest particle and extract

the smallest particles with his finger
from either sex. It is better to break
the stone into pieces than to extract
one so large as to lacerate the
parts. Their are from one to 40 or
50 stones sometimes found in the
bladder of the human species.

Hymen

The hymen is a
sometimes obstructs the menses
in females and is attended with seri-
ous consequences when a large
quantity is retained in the vagi-
na. this is sometimes the
cause of barreness. but the diffi-
culty can be removed by an oper-
ation by cutting the membrane
or tearing it with your finger.

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Paracentesis of Thorax

This operation is not frequently performed for a collection of matter in that part but the operation is sometimes proper to evacuate coagulated blood and lymph

^{1st} An incision is made generally between the 6th and 7th rib at equal distance ~~between~~ the spine and sternum avoiding the lower edge of the superior rib. Then a tube is introduced to evacuate the contained matter it would be well to ansior or prevent the air from getting into the thorax through the incision.

Paracentesis of Abdomen

I prefer operating on the linea albae equal distance between the

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navel and upper part of the pubis
I am not much in favor of the use
of the Trochar until an incision is
made through the skin and cell-
ular substance then I prefer the
lancet. After an incision is made
sufficient for an exit a tube is
introduced to convey off the water
moderately as it will abate these
symptoms attending a sudden
discharge. After a sufficient
discharge the abdomen will con-
tract and leave so much promin-
ence of the surrounding bones that
a bandage cannot be applied with
a advantage. To administer
equal pressure to the part a hat
of wool should be previously
applied which will receive the
bandage with equal pressure
and render the patient more
comfortable than any other

dressing, (119)

White Swellings

Take place on all the large joints but most frequent on the knee joint. Next on the ankle. Next on the foot and less frequent on the elbow, sometimes it begins in the head of the bone and cancella and sometimes on the soft parts when in the soft parts the skin looks pale and shining it produces lameness. Sometimes after it has been opened it will break out again in the neighbouring parts. The pain is most violent in the night. This disease is not after hectic until water forms. If it is like to produce Fleeth it will be best to amputate.

M - M - The remedies are the same of those used in the hip disease which are those that will produce counter irritation after opening.

Extirpation of Breast

Is sometimes necessary after women have done bearing children. If the nipple is to be taken out make a simular incision then dissect up the skin after a sufficient dissection of the skin you come in contact with the diseased breast which by dissection will readily separate from the intercostal muscles.

Hip Disease

This disease generally occurs in young people in the commencement of the disease

the patient walks lame - compl-
 -ains of pain in the knee sometimes
 the leg is shortened after the pain
 in the knee sometimes the leg is
 considerably elongated - Sometimes
 - as an abscess forms on the hip
 joint and opens half way down
 the thigh. or near the crotch the
 cause of the elongation is sometimes
 - as owing to the obliquity of the
 pelvis some have accounted for
 it by a thickening of the ligament
 and cartilages on the account of
 this elongation some surgeons
 have been led to conclude that
 there was a fracture or dislocation
 of the hip joint but it is the

obliquity of the pelvis that shortens
the leg which is caused by a spa-
smodic action of the muscles.

M. . . . M. The remedies in
this disease are few and if
applied in season and pers-
evered in will effect a cure

The principal remedies that
I have used are Muriate of
Lime and bark as internal
remedies. - the muriate may
be given sepperate in beer

That which I have used may
be prepared as follows R^x

Muriatic acid and water
equal parts added finely
powdered chalk as long as
an effervescence appears The
external remedies which

I have used ore counter irritation
 some have tried blisters and can-
 -ties - I have been most successful
 with cansties the canstie should
 be applied behind the trochanter
 major and of a large size equal
 to a half crown piece the best
 canstie is the pure potash redu-
 -ced to a powder and combined
 with a considerable quantity of
 Opium rolled together into a
 kind of paste - The method of
 applying it is to cut a circular
 piece in a piece of leather and
 apply it by means of the adhe-
 -sive plaster - then apply the
 paste and another piece of leather
 to confine it let it remain

2 or 3 hours - dress the issue with
common Resolvent Ointment.
If the issue inclines to heal too
soon apply a cordie around the
edge of the issue.

Abscess in Viscera

Sometimes there are abscesses
in the viscera in cavities such as
those in the Lungs Liver &c
which sometimes point out the exter-
nal part of the abdomen and
side of the thorax. It is as natural
for matter to take its course outwards
as it is for a vegetable to grow
upwards. I never knew an abscess
to affect a bone where the disease
begins in the soft parts above

Sometimes collections form
upon the abdomen sometimes
proceeding from affections of the

Liver. Nothing to be done but to support a free opening and support the patient with bark, and are sometimes connected with the intestines sometimes there is water formed about the ~~Pelvis~~ after child bed sickness.

Of Bleeding

When you bleed in the foot put the ligature ^{three} round the ankle and put both feet into warm water and open the most prominent vein where there is an appearance of a thrombus better take off the ligature and open another vein. Sometimes open the most prominent in the hand. I never use any lint for a dressing a folded piece of linen or cotton

about 3 or 4 inches in length applied length ways of the arm answers a better purpose. Apply the bandage 1 or 2 inches below the joint drawing it some tighter than you do above which will prevent bleeding after the arm is done up. When it is required to bleed in the jugular vein apply the bandage round the neck or let an assistant compress the vein with his thumb or fingers. When you bleed in the temporal artery first cut down with a scalpel untill you find the situation of the artery when it is necessary to stop the blood you may divide the artery and compress it never bleed a patient when they are

cold if you wish to bleed with a
 copious stream. ^{1st} increase the arteri-
 al action. Always apply the hand
 below where you make the inci-
 sion with the thumb on the vein
 drawing the skin parallel with
 the vein.

Extracting Teeth

N.B. always turn out the brother tooth in the
 upper jaws. Never extract a tooth
 unless it is very much decayed
 or an ulcer at the fangs. H-M

Opium will mitigate the pain
 such as ginger rapped in a rag and
 applied to the part internally a
 chaste plaster or the gum round
 the tooth effected and also one
 externally has been recommended

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in stead of a hot pointed instrumen-
-ment being applied to the nerve
an obtuse one laid upon the tooth
untill it causes considerable
pain will answer the purpose
but if it is necessary to extract
the tooth apply the instrument
with the fulcrum placed lower
than the hook and there will
not be danger of breaking the
the tooth. Generally turn the
upper teeth out if the tooth comes
very hard it will be best to shift
the hook on to the other side
and pull moderately untill it
starts. Yarrow Root is a good
remedy for the tooth ache applied
by chewing it in the mouth
Crypsipelas

(59)

This is a disease depending on
a peculiar action of the capilla-
ries. There is an affection of the
kind that takes place sometimes
in the cellular substance and
sometimes on the bones besides
this kind of inflammation there is
a kind affecting the face and other
parts of the body M - M Any
flour sprinkled upon the part
increases as well as any thing and
bark internally where there is
mercurial action in combination with
Opium in all kinds of mercurial
inflammation these three medicines
are to be depended upon also
Blood root and snake root are
remedies Erysipelas inflammation

and gangren are so intimately connected that what is good for one is good for the other. There is no kind of use in cutting of gangrenous parts for if you cut and remove the part beyond the live flesh it will make a wound which will put on the same disease. Where gangren arises from constitutional effects you should never amputate untill the constitution is changed for the remainder of the limb will run into the same kind of action or disease. It will do to amputate in local diseases such as bruises with swelling &c where there is not a general affection of the system.

Summers

There is a kind of tumor that
 does not often come on the head
 but on the lips shoulders neck and
 sometimes on the humerus they
 grow from under the skin and
 cellular substance and grow to
 an enormous size they sometimes
 have peduncles & never produce
 any fatal effects if left to them-
 selves. if you cut them out dissect
 close to the tumor and you will
 avoid invading arteries. be
 careful to leave skin and cellular
 substance sufficient to approxi-
 mate the parts after the tumor has
 been removed. The danger of extir-
 pating a large tumor is no greater
 than that of a small one

13. Excising tumors be careful to avoid all blood vessels by dissecting near the tumor.

Carbuncle

Before the surgery tumors it is recommended to lay them open with two transverse incisions apply a poultice to the part and apply carbonic acid. The Sympne tumors generally hard not always painful. Some say ~~Cancers~~ cancerous tumors are generally found on glandular parts. They affect the mucous membranes in the nose. Lymphatic glands. Lips, Breast, Testicles Urethra Bladder and the viscera in the abdomen some suppose cancerous tumors arise in the substance of the lungs.

They are not thought to originate in the muscles but in almost every other part the disease does not often take place in infancy it is not very common in young people. This disease takes place in females about the time the menstrual organs loose their energy. The pathologia of this disease is dark. - Some suppose it has a life peculiar to itself and receives its nourishment from the system some consider the disease local and some systematical. Bell considers it local. I consider it fertile. It is sometimes propagated by the connection of organs and I think it depends on a peculiar

diathesis of the system a cancer on the under lip is not so apt to be communicated as on any other part of the body and is recommended to be cut out from this part

If the tumor has remained locally for a long time without affecting the system we have encouragement to operate if we cannot remove the whole of the tumor we had better desist the operation. the Liver has sometimes a disease somewhat characteristic where it takes place in the liver it does not ulcerate M M we must have recourse to general remedies to change the state of the system. Iron internally and externally Phosphate and Carbonate

(65)

of iron are remedies, an injection
of the phosphate of iron into the
ulcer this will produce supp-
uration. I have known it to cure
several such tumors in the face
it is given internally as well as
externally. The state of iron ought
to have the preference as an external
application given from 3 to 5 gr. in
24 hours it is not every syphero
tumor that this is to be depended
upon Sulphate of Iron is applied
to the best. Lapis Calaminaris
5 gr. to one of arsenic is a ready
caustic has been used. I prefer
caustic potash to any other caustic
a large and deep seated tumor
is not to be disposed of with

Canstus, but better be cut out particularly as the breast I make but little dependance upon it excepting small ones on the face After the operation I put the patients upon the use of iron and dress the wound with the same. There is a kind of tumor that makes its appearance about the neck and angle of the lower jaw this tumor is to be extirpated before the extirpation of a tumor the situation and circumstances ought to be well considered.

Bronchocele

Is an indolent tumor occupying the fore part of the neck
 M M

(67)

this disease attacks people living in high mountainous countries

Change of habitation is beneficial

Intents on the skin make a free use of salt with food apply to the tumor a plaster of tar and peruvian bark. The removal of these kind of tumors has never ought to be attempted on the account of the arteries.

Ulcers

These are caused by local injuries. M-M caused by a horizontal fracture

Saphenous Vein

It is sometimes necessary to take up this vein and bandage up to the ligature after after 24 h remove the ligature

Dislocations & Fractures

The force of machinery never ought to be applied a little force well applied is better than pulling and pulling. The ankle joint is never dislocated but one says that is forward, sometimes but one side is dislocated. The manner of reducing it is to introduce the thumbs into the mouth then with the fingers underneath push down &c. The hip joint is seldom dislocated when a dislocation does occur the ligament that comes out from the acetabulum is broken off the reduction requires no pulling out at all. The knee joint is never dislocated but the patella is sometimes dislocated. There is no dislocation of the ankle

Fractured Bones

I was formerly thought that the exudation of softening matter formed the callus but there is no such gelatinous matter thrown out to form a union. Bones will unite if there is no connection of the ~~bone~~ is fractured. A bone will unite in a singular manner if they are kept in their situation. The muscles will frequently draw the bones apart each other and shorten the limb another ^{power} is when the other part of the limb below acts as a lever. To counteract this let the support of the spine command the foot as well as the thigh. The whim of keeping the patient so still is of no use

(90)

great injuries are done by tight
bandaging it is necessary to examine
the limb frequently - The patients
may lay 12 or 24 hours after the fracture
before it is reduced - never be in
too much haste but make a sufficient
preparation. M-M - Sincere must
constitution take blood never
dress with wet dressings after
the inflammation has subsided
gentle friction and camphorated
oil rubbed on the part. be careful
to preserve a free motion of
the joint.

(71)

joint without a fracture or a laceration
of the ligaments and sometimes
the integuments. Treatment after
reduction - keep the patient qui-
et and at rest and dress every day
until the inflammation is gone
If there is much swelling and in-
flammation keep the part wet with
crude Sal. Ammoniac and camphor
or at first the surgeon must move
the joint himself to prevent a
stiffness of the joint. a dislocation
of the shoulder is most frequent

Compound Fractures

After the bone is put into
its proper situation a proper
opening should be made treat
it as you would a simple wound
if there is a great deal of swelling

(79.)

and inflammation a poultice may be necessary this will ease the pain and promote suppuration

A fracture bar for the thigh as follows
calculated to keep the leg bent and preserve
a relaxation of
the muscles

Where there is a fracture of the neck of the femur splints cannot be applied to the part with any advantage but must depend upon the support ^{of the thigh} of the other part of the limb - a fracture of the humeri is as well supported with one excavated splint on the outside as with two or more, apply the roller spirally from the elbow up.

The under jaw is sometimes broken. M M put the bone in its proper situation and confine it with a bandage in the form of a mufler

(73)

The patient must be nourished
with food that he can suck through
his teeth, The clavicle is some-
times broken by falls more frequ-
-ently occurring in children, the
bones should be united and sup-
-ported with the arm confined
to the body. The bones of the
costis are sometimes shot in
these are to be brought back by
introducing the finger into the
re-ctum. There is no reducing
fractured ribs, Where the spinal
marrow is compressed by the
fracture of a vertebra the patient
is sometimes relieved by cut-
ting down and drawing it into its
place with pincers or forceps
Inflammation of the Eye

(74)

Is a turgescency of the blood vessels communicating to the ball of the eye but seldom suppurates

M-M Blood letting if a sanguinary system, leeching luxitmes
Topical bleeding with leeches
warm blood injected into the eye
Cupping, Blister upon the eye-
lid and back of the neck ap-
-ply applications to aforesaid
the heat of the part and cast
-irrigents and rough medicines
for they irritate and injure the
eye. I have found cold water
to be one of the best remedies the
white of an egg and Malva
tee are good applications,
avoid all warm applications
such as potting. After

(75)

the violent inflammation has subsided and become a chronic complaint a solution of white vitriol is a good remedy. Nothing should be bound upon the eye so as to compress it Sugar of lead is admissible when the inflammation is high

Tart^r Emetic $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in combination with 1 gr. of calomel made into a bolus given every night and morning.

Care, take

11-11 A blister back of the ear is a remedy. Sometimes Sandalwood dropped into the ear will mitigate the pain

Tooth, take

(76)

I think it is a rheumatic complaint & it is not often that general remedies are necessary. M-M counter irritation such as blistering plaster rubbed into the gums stop the hole in the tooth. Opium held in the mouth or ginger be or any thing that is an irritant.

Inflammation of Lungse

Caused by catarrhal affections in typhoid inflammation it is muco in flegmone it is streaked with blood in both. It is attended with pain there is pain in the head in both cases, in Peripneumonia bleeding is the first remedy, then Sassa Emetic a blisters on the

(27)

Thereafter after the inflammation has subsided Opium may be given exite perspiration with clowns powder one bleeding is not generally sufficient it should be repeated until the inflammation subsides. Doseth Emetic given internally. Solar seed tea takes off the irritating cough and other mineral drinks should be given. Water gruel for food

Theory & Practice of Physic

Those functions which belong to animal life consist in the Circulation and exhalation of the blood. Organic Life

(78)

concerns in the functions that perform
the circulation. The seat of voluntary
motion seems to exist in the brain and
spinal marrow. Organic life is never
suspended during life, but animal life
sometimes seems to be suspended, for
instance in a very sound sleep. It
is known such and such things are
effected by the animal economy
but here we are not able to determine
How readily restores the nervous
power when once lost. The brain
seems to be the seat of Apoplexy

M M. Bleed free cathartics
and apply blisters upon the head

Palsy 2

Is similar to the Apoplexy
as the cause lies in the brain and
spinal marrow. I make but little
dependance upon Electricity in
paralytic affections. 2

Syncope (77) Is effected through the
medium of the senses it is effected by
the sight of different substances the
loss of blood &c.

There is no variety in
apoplexy but considerable variety in
Palsy. Hemiplegia effects one half
from the head to the feet. Paraplegia
effects the lower extremities. There is
another kind that begins at the
lower extremities and proceeds upwards
untill it destroys life - Another kind
effects one side of the face Another
kind destroys voluntary motion.
Another kind destroys sensation of
touch but sensible of heat

Diseases of the Nervous System
which are produced by an
irregular action of the nerves loose

Insanity is sometimes heredit-
 -ary in such cases medicines do not
 effect much. This kind of insanity
 is generally periodical. The deportment
 -ent of an insane person is generally
 the reverse from that when rational
 . M. M. Never use violence towards
 an insane person. Never notice they
 wild conversation never try to irritate
 dont use canalar. As it takes more
 Doctor Emetic to operate it is sup-
 -posed the stomach and bowels
 are out of order begin upon small
 doses and avoid prescription

Stramonium and Camphor is
 recommended no benefit arises from
 blistering on the head sometimes
 it is necessary to restrain them by sh-
 -ating them into a room and con-
 -fine them in a strait waistcoat
 bleeding is necessary Stramma-

(§ 1)

-num is much celebrated by Dr Smith

Epilepsy — The younger the patient the more favorable as they sometimes outgrow the disease. They sometimes have but one fit when they continue they produce Idiocy sometimes they arise from teething, Accurides Indigestible food &c. &c. &c.

1st Remove the proximate cause
give stramonium Acetate of Lead
Bleed when of long standing

Reconciliation of Insanity

The thing that the insane have the greatest aversion to when rational are the objects of the greatest fondness when insane and vice versa

The continuance that indicates sanguinary brought on by drinking will not bear bleeding.

Chorea - never occurs after puberty
 " " Cold bath has been found
 beneficial

Hypochondria

Is generally produced by a bad
 state of the bowels.

Hysteria - generally affects those
 females that are nervous and others
 that do not bear children women
 that nurse are not affected with this
 disease.

Locked jaw

This disease is produced
 by contracting tetanus &c. " " -
 Counteract the nervous. give large doses
 of opium wine alcohol may be given
 in this disease. Stramonium and
 Tobacco I think will be a fine rem-
 edy in this disease where Opium
 fails.

Diseases of the sanguiferous system

Diseases may be comprised under three heads the changes take place in the capillaries, then the arteries and heart or affected. - It is a peculiarity of action in the blood vessels that causes inflammation. The difference of inflammation depends upon two peculiarities, viz. the structure and the peculiar action

Inflammation of the Brain

11 - M. Bleed as soon as possible after the disease commences Let blood also from the temporal artery. An application of cold water to the head and warm to the feet are excellent remedies.

The Epidemic of 1813

The physician must be governed by the symptoms when present. In the cold stage medicines that promote perspiration are proper. The

Influenza is an affection of the mucous membrane, but in cases of the epidemic the cerns membranes were affected and likewise the mucous

Inflammation of Stomach and Intestines

Caused by blows and external violence. H. M. Fasting is the best remedy be careful about applying medicine internally. Blister externally and let blood from the arm.

Inflammation of Spleen

Two kinds no cold chills as in

(§ 5)

other inflammations. M - M Blisters
and Bleed.

Affections of ^{the} Spleen

It is attended with a cough
& some difficulty of breathing sometimes
as it is discovered by the feel on the
left side M - M - Give cathartics &c

Of Typhoid fever

This affection is attended with
symptoms of the cholera M - M -
Blisters the part. Soda is good
Dr. Cullen says blisters are hardly
advisable in this affection. but
there is not any of the cathartics
absorbed the good effects are
produced by sympathy. Blisters
Bleed and give mucilaginous drinks
such as Gum arabic

Bladder of Urin

M M The same treatment is required as that of the kidneys.

Of Puerperis

Never takes place unless child bearing or abortion is the cause. M M bleeding and gnost-
-ness - It is properly a peritoneal inflammation.

Feveris

They are proceeded by cold chills affecting the whole of the capillaries - Then producing a change in the heart and large arteries - All contagious diseases are first local affections. No fever except typhus but what have some local affection. The duration of fevers that have been made

(\$ 7)

by some writers I do not believe in
for it is attended with difficulty in
practice. I think two kinds is a proper
division viz. Continued and Intermit-
-ent. The opinion of one disease end-
-ing in another I do not believe in
all the ~~intermittent~~ fevers of this country
I consider strictly typhus.

Typhus Fever

It attacks people of all
ages. in all places in different
countries and in all conditions
in life. There is no doubt but
that it is communicated from
one patient to another. A person
after having it once is not so
liable to it as before.

(\$ \$)

on other fact people of the same blood are more apt to communicate it to one another than those that are not blood relation. I believe there are more people that die in summer than in winter in proportion to the numbers that have the disease. The symptoms are pain in the head, eyes watery, Irritable hot stomach likewise Costiveness sometimes diarrhoea when dangerous the patients is delirious, loss of vision &c. Skin high coloured in the first stages in the last stage more pale, when the skin becomes like beer it is a fatal symptom. The fever has a peculiar smell. The pulse have a kind of double.

(§ 2)

stroke. when there is over a hundred
pulsations in a minute it is a bad
symptom if the patient sleeps with
his eyes partly closed it is a bad
symptom and dangerous. In the
beginning the tongue is furred white
then yellow then brown then
black, two exacerbations in twenty
four hours. N - M. Seldom
necessary to bleed - pukes are
necessary in the commencement
of the disease Antimony is not
proper in this disease it is best
in active inflammation. Ipecacuanha
is the best emetic in typhus fever
never give drastic purges when -
-barb and small portions of Calomel
are proper Cathartics.

(90)

Salivation cannot be excited in the cold stage, sometimes the fever goes off then there should be sudorific remedies made use of to excite perspiration. Rubefacients have the similar effects as those of blisters. Warm applications to the feet when the patient is warm produces delirium. There cannot be much dependence made upon internal remedies to procure sweat except those that give tone to the stomach. Effereasing mixtures sometimes have a salutary effect. Alkalis where there is too much acid and where is a deficiency they are disagreeable. There is no refrigerent equal to cold water. This

(21)

may be applied externally and internally. Taking much liquid is apt to produce a dyscrasia I should not deny the patient entirely the better way is to apply the water externally or cold air - washing the face will prevent thirst. I have taken the patient out of bed and thrown on cold water no water if the patient is kept rest during the exacerbation & B. No refrigerant equal to cold water opium is a doubtful remedy the best preparation. bark has been given in the later stages but wine is the best - useful to give the wine when you apply the cold water. In some cases hemorrhage of the bowels takes place. I have observed my patient to be a little better a day or two

before the hemorrhage commenced the best
 remedy with me has been a strong ^{strong} decoction
 of bark thrown up the rectum and admin-
 istered internally. M - M - animal and
 all solid food is forbidden a small quantity
 of any food after the fever subsides is admi-
 -nisable in small quantities of food supplied
 often. is a nutritious management such
 as fresh meat broth. &c. I think that which
 is most agreeable beer is proper if agree-
 -able. Malt with a quantity of brown
 sugar with boiling water added. The
 remedies depend upon the circumstances
 & the first attacks of the disease bleeding
 is not admissible unless there is a great
 deal of pain in the head and of a sanguin-
 -ary temperament after an emetic cal-
 -omet should be given as a cathartic
 after attending to the state of the bow-
 -els and stomach. The heat of the

(93)

beneath is the next which ought to be
attended to which ought to be diminish-
ed by the effusion of cold water which
ought to be perceived in it is generally
thought improper to apply the cold
water if the patient is in a perspiration
but it has been used with success not-
withstanding the sweat. M.B. Preserve
a pure atmosphere and keep the patient's
clear - when the patient inclines to be
cold wash with warm water the room
should be darkened, the mouth often
washed and closed - If restless opium
may be given if agreeable. Wine may
be given diluted largely with water, when
vital action is very low avoid blistering
Be particular to keep the patient clear
for filthiness is apt to promote conta-
gion

Intermittents

Are often combined with Typh-
-entery. I am at a loss what produces
the disease, but think it arises from
a specific poison - It commonly affects
the Abdomen Liver and the spleen
is often enlarged. N - N - ^{ist} an Im-
-etic, then the bark. The fits have been
interrupted by Tonic alcohol and
Arcenic, I depend much upon
Opium give 40 gr^{ss}. of Sennarium
and keep the patient warm in the
bed, after the cold fit give the bark
in the intervals give a tea spoonful
once in six hours. Where this disease
prevails the Pleuris Pulmonaris is not
so apt to prevail.

(95)

Influenza — I think the change
the change of temperature does not pro-
duce the disease for it prevails at all
seasons of the year — The first time the
disease made its appearance was at
the time General Washington passed
through this state in the fall of 1700 — and
it effected the mucus membrane
of the head sometimes it effects the
lungs sometimes the mucus membrane
of the eye sometimes the throat. It
assumes the most variety of forms
of any other disease it is sometimes
combined with typhus it being the
proximate cause of typhus. When
where it attacks the lungs and head it
is proper to bleed more or less
together with the others.

The treatment is indicated by the state of the pulse. Give emetics & topical bleeding where it is a local affection after this operation is proper to allay the cough. when blood is raised from the lungs be careful to bleed sufficiently. Small Pox

^{1st} Prepare the system with mercury and antimony but I think it depends upon the manner of communicating it. but if sanguine bleeding is necessary to lessen the eruptions, it appears in three forms. The confluent and Distinct
 11 - 11 - keep the patient cool and prevent inflammatory symptoms and observe the antiphlogistic regimen.

Cynanche Maligna
 or Ulcerous Sore throat.

(97)

I apprehend it arrives without con-
tagion. I never knew the same person
have it twice. It is more apt to attack
children than grown people and women
than men. It attacks the mucous
membrane of about the tonsils
where the patient is first affected
he complains of a troublesome
stiffness about the neck. Impeded
respiration. A number of bright
red spots in the throat sometimes
after they become dark coloured
and gangrenous. When it termin-
ates fatal it is in the course of 4 or 5
sometimes on the 4th day N - N -
give sulphate of mercury then
pepper and let the patient take

(98)

considerable spirit if this does not
reduce the fever I would apply cold
water. I would not blister nor give
emetics as they often produce dis-
-rheal

Disease of Lymphatics

They are divided into two
classes. those that belong to the
intestines and those that belong to
the cellular substance and through-
out the whole system, the Lymphatic
duct being the root of them all
taking up the superfluous fluid
and carrying it to the blood. There
are two kinds of disease belonging
to this system one increased and
the other decreased

Dropsy

(99)

This depends upon a peculiar
action of the absorbents and exhalents

The myxoid dropsy is common
to all parts of the body

Of the Head

It is not confined to any
age but more common in children
I think the Hydropic inflammation
depends upon the morbid action
and state of the capillaries - The
patient generally dies in a few da-
ys - Those medicines that have
the greatest effect to dissipate collections
of water from any part are the
only remedies. for I think an oppo-
sition is hardly admissible in
this disease for I have known

it to lessen the patient.

Hydrothorax

Generally take place
after the middle age - Long continue
asthma sometimes produces the
disease also follows on the cold.

The symptoms - when the patient
exerts himself considerable
he is attended with a difficulty
of breathing, Dreamtful dreams
or unpleasant sensation when in
recumbent posture fluctuation in
the part. I doubt whether an operation
of Paracentesis ought to be
performed. Fox glove is a good
remedy in dropsy of this kind.
I think it is best given in infusion
- as soon as the pain begins

to flow and the symptoms begin
to abate I commenced the use of
Iron. for pill \mathcal{R} 1 gr. of dig. talis
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of Corn starch 2 gr. of Squills
and soap sufficient to pill.

Another pill as follows \mathcal{R} Opium
Wherewy. Squills and Soap

Mustard seed and horse radish
- is good - The food should be
vegetable while using the m-
- cohines. I think bleeding has
not the good effect that some
have asserted. for I think the
loss of blood is frequently the
cause of the disease

Of the Abdomen

where durities become
useless. the operation is sometimes

necessary when life becomes un-
 -rdened. Bandages sometimes
 prove beneficial operating as a
 diaphoretic. Punctures upon the
 extremities upon the extremities
 are useful then apply the band-
 -age again. when you use friction
 you should rub the hand upwards
 and as much exercise as the patient
 can bear the common silk neck
 is a remedy. Blisters I do not
 think proper.

Serapula

11-11- Minute of time and
 Bark given internally in beer
 Cold Bath. Bark and Iron are
 remedies

(103)

Rheumatism

This disease belongs to the
vascular system. It is
a species of inflammation - There are
two species, Acute and Chronic
in the acute there is a heat and
inflammation and frequently shift-
ing its situation. but, in Chron-
ic is locally situated - the acute
generally attacks those of robust
constitutions. M - M - after
an evacuation of the bowels the
English make use of the Bark
I have cured one patient with
the cold bath - give Sanguinary
Cauterization internally blistering
is not admissible never apply
heating remedies in the inflammatory kind

(10th)

Chronic Rheumatism - M M

Gumguaiacum in table spoonfuls is one of the best remedies in the Chronic kind. Oil of Turpenth is good in the spoonful doses.

Gout

This is a disease created by the mode of living. and I think it is sometimes a hereditary. This disease has a strong resemblance to the rheumatism. It attacks the first joint of the great toe. chalky excreences about the foot and joints. M M abstern from fermented liquors particularly wine or give the body a sufficient degree of exercise external remedies are of but little use. cold water has been applied to the part but with very delirious effects as it apt to translocate the disease to a more important

part where life is more endangered
 anything that prostrate the strength
 is injurious such as powerful cathart-
 ics for they do not bear it as well as
 other persons. White hellebore and
 meadeworm are remedies sh.
 be careful to abstain from wine and
 other fermented liquors.

Spontaneous Haemorrhages

I think this disease is ca-
 used by an unequal action of the
 arteries and veins, their being a
 torper of the extremities of the veins
 rendering them incapable of taking
 up the blood to produce an equilib-
 rium of the arteries and veins, as in
 the blood part there is a peculiar
 action in the humor to divert the
 blood to that part and thence it
 out

Eristaxis . M . M . Opium,
Bark, and a solution of alum and cast
yalls injected into the nose a reme-
dial is more favorable than an erect
one. Warm the patient in cases of
torpor of the capillaries. but when
there is a violent inflammatory action
cold applications are proper & B. but
if cold opium and warm applications.

Astringents I have not found so
benificial as has been represented
Opium I have found to be the
best remedy. ^{Of the Purgs} Sulfate of Copper or
blue Vitriol I have found to be
one of the best remedies for Hæma-
rrhages of the lungs, Bleed root is
an excellent remedy and bleed
letting is sometimes necessary
together with a Cathartic of

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Glaucous salt where there is inflamm-
atory action and constipation of the
bowels. In epistaxis of old people I have
succeeded best with Opium and sometimes
in combination with blood root. It
is remarked that when blood flows
from the lungs in large quantities
the patient is not so apt to have the con-
sumption as when in small quant-
ities. - N - M - Sulphate of copper
in combination with a little Emetic
Tartar or Spirit. - Hot glove is recom-
mended. Blisters applied to the
thorax common salt is recomme-
ended. Vitruvius - a bladder of co-
ld water applied to the contiguous
parts is good. - of Stomach in this
kind of Hemorrhage astringents
are the most effectual as they

come in contact with the part Culturn
and Nutgals are a good remedy

Of the Rectum — one of the
best remedies for this part is

~~Balsam~~ Capivi. The following
is an ointment for the part R^x
1℔ of Nutgalls to 4℥ of Sperm, Oak
Bark injected into the rectum

Of the Vagina

Flapping after child
birth. M—M— a cloth to stop the
vagina and a moderate pressure
upon the ~~Abdomen~~.

Of Urinary Organs

There is sometimes
Hæmorrhage of the urinary organs
arising from Calculi M—M—
luteate of lead and Opium internally
this is also recommended in Hem

(109)
orrhage of the Uterus

Diseases of the Cellular Substence

I think obesity is sometimes hereditary. When obesity becomes a disease blood letting and purging has no good effect but exercise and temperance are the remedies. I think there is no medicine ^{that} acts decidedly on the cellular substance

Of the Chylopoetic Viscera

Each division of the Aliments
any canal canal has a peculiar
action. The peristaltic motion is
sometimes inverted. The first
disease is dyspepsia. which arises
from a morbid action of the stomach
All acids are injurious daily drink-
ing and exert sports a great deal

of drink of any kind. chewing and
wreaking violent grief, cold. all
practice and aggravate the disea-
-se M-M fast a meal change
the diet and habit M.B. prohibit
all intoxicating drinks

Colic

This appears to be an
increased action of the peristaltic motion
- M - M - Begin the cure with an
emetic then a cathartic where colic
is preceded by a diarrhoea Opium
is the remedy, fermentation of the
bowels &c.

Cholera Morbus

M-M warm applications to the
extremities. Opium and Gum Guai-
-cum and application of a

chister upon the region of the stern-
-um in violent cases.

Diarrhea in Children

M-M Pickly ash bark is good
R+ Cinnamon and Magnesia.

Dysentery

It more frequently attacks
children than adults I think it is
contagious it generally prevails
in autumn or latter part of summer
I have discovered that the disease is
apt to be more violent when it begins
early in the season. The disease is
evidently seated in the intestines

The symptoms are pain in the abdomen
- with frequent tenesmus with
bloody stools M-M when it

puts on the inflammatory form it will
 be proper to let blood - An emetic
 of Mosely's tonic solution in weak
 and debilitated habits Spir. is
 the best and in robust constitutions
 3 gr. of the glass of Antimony is
 proper, warm fomentations &c. for
 a cathartic Calomel and calom-
 el and Spir. combined. I never ha-
 -ve given Calomel and Gallap
 in this disease. Magnesia and
 Spir. combined is a proper Cath-
 -artic. injections are recommend-
 -ed Opium ought never to be
 given until the bowels have been
 evacuated. Mucilaginous sub-
 -stances are recommended but
 I think they loose their

quakies before they reach the seat
 of the disease a blister upon the
 abdomen is a good remedy tending
 to excite perspiration in the com-
 -mencement of the disease. The
 patient should take no animal
 food.

Calculus

Fermented hyems have a
 tendency to produce the disease
 . M - M - Carinated Scales and
 murelages rising on horse back
 aggravate the disease M - M be
 careful to draw off the water a num-
 -ber of times in a day to prevent
 a distention of the bladder. be care-
 -ful to ascertain whether the

blaster is sufficiently evacuated

Poisons

I think they affect the system by sympathy. There are two kinds generated in the human species the simple gonorrhoea which is a local affection and the Luis Venerea which is a general affection of the whole system. The former is cured by local remedies. After this the disease attacks inguinal glands next the soft parts above the palate and next the bones. M—M—Rx.

3i of white vitriol to one pint of water injected into the urethra. this is not to be done in the first stages or until the inflammation has subsided.

an obstructions made of humors and blood letting if much arterial action or inflammation. When there is but a small chancre hinc caustic will remove it but if it becomes large a mercurial course is proper. Nitric acid is one of the best remedies in this disease as it respects its propagation I do not think the disease is communicated by sitting on the same seat in necessaries where those that have previously sat, nor in beds where such have previously slept. But it is evidently communicated from a child to the breast and from the breast to the child.

Itch

I think there are a number of other eruptions that come under this apilation - Mercurial applications

have done great injuries applied externally for eruptions of the skin for my part I never use any in this manner. Sulphur is the best remedy there is no need of roasting of it in as near formally thoughts necessary.

Hydrophobia

I do not know whether it can effect a person more than once the virus evidently lies in the system some time before it operates M-M- Apply the caustic to the wound and keep the issue running sometime Vinegar externally and internally I think may have some good effect. The best treatment is to extirpate or apply the caustic.

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Bites of Reptiles and Stings of
Bees

M M — one secret
remedy is Blood root. Some have
been very much injured by the sting
of bees. Fresh water clove are poi-
sonous. Some eat some and are
very much effected by them.

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